FRIDAY,
July 6, 1951

THE JERUSALEM POST

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ISRAEL'S INTERISRAEL
TAXI SERVICE
"AVIV"
Tel Aviv • Haifa
Jerusalem • TiberiasColumn One
By
David Courtney

16 Lists To Vie In Knesset Elections

Mr. Morrison has suspended the Abadan evacuation plans; and the British government is working out a new formula of payments which may, it is thought, satisfy Teheran: there is no knowing; the situation with Persia itself is near to being out of hand, and it may be impossible for Dr. Mossadegh to retrace any of his steps. But Mr. Morrison has shown himself, in this matter as in some others, a much better Foreign Secretary than most people expected. He has resisted, cautiously, but by the standards of the last debate on the subject in the Commons, not very gracefully, the Tory clamour for the showing of the flag in the Persian Gulf. The pseudo-Palmerstonian zest of the opposition has left Mr. Morrison cold, as it should do, with the result that there is still some hope of a settlement.

TORY sabre-rattling, if ineffective as a warning to the Persians and the Egyptians, provides for the British electorate a hint of what might happen if the Conservatives were sent back to Westminster with a majority. The opportunity to send them back is likely to come in the late autumn; and it is just as well that voters should know already what old-fashioned antics the Conservatives are straining to perform once the stage is theirs.

THE good old, solid, mercantile City of London attitude is summed up in the comments of the "Economist," from whom one has a right to expect better sense. It admits that the Conservative clamour for the use of force might have been irresponsible; but goes on: "...the Persians are committing a crime... there still remains the task of seeing that they do not benefit from it—indeed, that they suffer sharply." People who suffer in the manner threatened by the "Economist" usually, in the course of time, made good Communists. "It is the effect on other Middle Eastern states that matters, and for that something more exemplary is required than simply to leave the Persians to stew in their own juice." If the Company should feel compelled to shut up shop in Abadan, "the British Government should make it clear that the whole of its power and influence and, if necessary, its naval strength—will be used to prevent the Persians from selling a drop of the oil they are stealing... after all, the 38th Parallel runs through Persia too."

HOW little the West has learned from India, China, Indonesia, Indo-China, Malaya; and how little it appears to be learning now from Persia. The Persians have gone to extremes, encouraged, one fears as much by the competitive elements in the world empire of oil as by the consciousness of injustice or the pressure of fanatic nationalism. They have put themselves stupidly in the wrong; but if it is thought that a punitive campaign against them, leading to their still greater impoverishment and to the anarchy of fanaticism and political extremism, can have any profit for the West, such thinking is as remote from the realities of the Middle East as it has been from the realities of the Far East. Mr. Morrison, with less support from his party than one would expect, has some glimmering of the truth. His Cockney sense of fairness may serve the West better than the gunboat psychology of his Eton and Harrow opponents.

Tel Aviv, July 6.

Eban Meets Lie, Malik and Lacoste

NEW YORK, Thursday (INA).—Ambassador Abu Eban, Israel's permanent delegate to the U.N., has during his present stay in New York met M. Francis Lacoste of France and Mr. Jacob Malik of Russia and also the U.N. Secretary-General, Mr. Trygve Lie.

Accompanying Mr. Eban at the discussions, devoted to the international situation in the light of Korean developments and to Middle Eastern problems of specific interest to Israel, was Mr. Gideon Rafael, alternate Israeli delegate.

AFTER MIDNIGHT

The Second Minister in Mr. Eban's cabinet, Mr. David Ben-Gurion, British Under-Secretary of State, at the Foreign Office last night and discussed questions connected with Israel's claims for reparations from Germany.



WHEN IN HAIFA CONSULT OUR WORKSHOP AT 7 TEL AVIV ST.
(near the Traffic Office) FOR ALL VEHICLE REPAIRS & OVERHAULS

STEEL BROTHERS & CO. LTD.

War Stops On Eve of Talks

TOKYO, Thursday (Reuters).—Agreement on starting Korean cease-fire talks appeared complete today with General Matthew Ridgway's acceptance of Sunday for his liaison officers to meet Communist representatives. The U.N. Supreme Commander had originally proposed today for preparatory talks at Kaesong near the 38th Parallel announced his agreement to a subsequent Communist suggestion that July 8 should be the date of the first meeting.

Simultaneously Communist ground forces were reported to be breaking contact with U.N. troops. The apparent position is that the Communists are content to hold their main lines and to avoid any costly actions until cease-fire talks clarify their future course.

Kassing Described

The Eighth Army announced that a U.N. patrol entered Kaesong for a quick preliminary look yesterday and found the ruined ancient capital deserted. The patrol sped northward from the Kimpo Peninsula and entered the town from the south in the early afternoon. After a brief search it withdrew.

General Ridgway addressed to General Kim Il Sung, Commander-in-Chief of North Korean forces, and General Pong Teh Huan, Commander of the Chinese volunteers.

"Positive assurance of safe conduct for this personnel is requested. Your early reply is requested."

After six days of exchanges agreement on the beginning of the talks now appeared complete except for the formal guarantee of safe-conduct for the U.N. envoys.

Although the Chinese have not yet made the formal reply to General Ridgway's above message, they are known to have radioed their forces in the Kaesong area regarding the proposed safe conduct.

Allied observers expect a Chinese reply tomorrow morning.

State, Police Press Quarry Probe

A special committee with full powers has been appointed to conduct an official inquiry into the Castel quarry blast which killed eight persons on Tuesday. The Minister of Labour, Mrs. Golda Myerson, announced yesterday. They will utilize information gathered by other investigators.

The investigation will be directed by A. Wilson, President of the Jerusalem District Council. He will be assisted by Dr. Benjamin Kieran, lecturer in the Chemistry Department of the Hebrew University; Mr. Michael Fuchs, Director of the Public Works Department; Mr. Haim Fleischer, of the Building Workers' Union; and Mr. Yedid Avron, Chief Inspector of Labour in the Labour Control Department.

A group of Communist youth mounted an Army truck, heckled the Prime Minister, displayed banners — "Get Out of Korea" and "We Want a People's Government."

"Don't let them divide you," Mr. Ben Gurion told the crowd.

Continuing, Mr. Ben Gurion said that the Iraqi airfield would soon be over and would be followed by Persian and Moroccan Jews.

Earlier in the day, Mr. Ben Gurion crossed the mountains on the road from Tel Aviv, including those of Nahal Yehuda, Rishon Le Zion and Rehovot. He was greeted at 4 o'clock on the outskirts of Mizrahi Ascalon by schoolchildren who presented him with bouquets of flowers. He went on to Nahal Bet, which is inhabited mainly by Iraqis, who greeted him trying to kiss his hands. At Al-Mazraha Airport, which he visited next, he received an extremely large and enthusiastic reception.

One of the injured is still in a critical condition while the condition of the others is serious. It is possible that police will interrogate one of the injured men this afternoon.

A Hearty Welcome Home For The Navy's Sailor-Diplomats

HAIFA, Thursday.—Haifa gave the captains and crews of the Misgav and Haganah a hearty welcome when they returned this afternoon from their three-month voyage to the U.S. As the two ships sailed into the Port in quick succession, their crews smartly lined up on deck in immaculate white dress uniforms.

Navy, Army and Air Force units presented arms and a military band rolled its drums. The Commander of the Navy, Mordechai Limon, senior Army and Navy officers, the Military Attachés of the U.S. and Great Britain, and swarms of cameramen were waiting on the quayside to greet the frigate and the corvette.

As the two ships were tied up, the crews and officers stepped ashore, lined up for a parade, and the Minister of Communications, Dr. B. Joseph, accompanied by the Chief of Staff, Rav-Alof Yigael Yadin, and the Navy Commander, Aloof Mishne M. Limon, stepped forward to welcome the returning men.

Tribute Paid

Rav-Alof Yadin paid tribute to the fine manner in which the flotilla had acquitted themselves of their unusual mission in the U.S. He asked the American Ambassador, Mr. Monnet B. Davis, who attended the reception accompanied by the American Consul in Haifa, Mr. F. Waller, to convey to the American Government, Israel's

(Continued on P. 2 Col. 1)

aspects of the visit.

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Tel Aviv, July 6.

Most Huleh Arabs Prefer To Remain In West Galilee

TIBERIAS, Thursday.—Of the 740 Arabs who were transferred from the Huleh demilitarized zone, 250 returned there — to Arab el Bagara — today. They were brought from She'ab in Western Galilee, in a convoy of 20 trucks and buses. The large majority preferred to settle at She'ab.

"But the government certainly does not agree to the reestablishment of the 38th Parallel," he added.

"Reference is made to my message dated July 3.

"In addition to the three liaison officers specified in that message, two interpreters will be sent.

"Positive assurance of safe conduct for this personnel is requested. Your early reply is requested."

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Allied observers expect a Chinese reply tomorrow morning.

SOUTH KOREA OPPOSES 38TH

PUSAN, Thursday (Reuters).

The South Korean Government "does not necessarily oppose" a cease-fire, an official spokesman here said today.

"But the government certainly does not agree to the reestablishment of the 38th Parallel," he added.

"Reference is made to my message dated July 3.

"In addition to the three liaison officers specified in that message, two interpreters will be sent.

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Stricter Control On Shoe Sales

All shoe stocks held by manufacturers and who-sellers have been frozen and a licence will be needed to sell shoes to retailers, the Ministry of Trade and Industry announced yesterday.

The new order is meant to prevent shoe supplies from reaching the black market.

Additional shoe points will be released on July 15; the precise number will be announced later. After July 15, retailers will be required to list the name, address and identity card number of every customer.

Sufficient supplies of leather are available to cover the demand for additional shoes which will be released on July 15. This date was chosen to enable manufacturers to prepare supplies for the Ministry said.

Representatives of footwear manufacturers have been invited to meet with Dr. A. Porath and Mr. A. Shatov, responsible for the implementation of the order, at the Ministry on Monday to discuss the details of the new

Three Shot By Legion

Arab Legionnaires shot and wounded three persons in the Musrara quarter of Jerusalem about 7 o'clock yesterday evening.

Yitzhak Nissan, 23, was shot in the stomach and taken to Hadassah Hospital. His condition was reported to be serious. He had been living in a room of a partially demolished building facing the Legion positions. Two others, Yaakov Shitreet, 22, and Joseph Yelin, 31, were fired on about ten minutes later, while walking in the same area. They were hit by a single bullet and their wounds were dressed at the hospital but they were not detained.

In the meantime, it is learned that the sub-committee of the Jordan-Mixed Armistice Commission, appointed last week to list occupied buildings in the Jerusalem no-man's-land, has already completed its work and will submit the lists to the next meeting, scheduled for Sunday.

The financial consequences of such a step were briefly explained by Mr. Gaitskell at his press conference yesterday: an additional annual expenditure by Britain of \$350 million on imported oil, at a moment when the sterling area's dollar surplus has dwindled to almost nothing in consequence of rearmament and rising imports.

The Persians have certainly timed their blow well.

LYDDA AIRPORT, Thursday.

Reports from Baghdad that emigration had been stopped were disproved tonight with the arrival of two Commando aircraft carrying 122 immigrants. Another Commando was expected early tomorrow morning.

Tonight's arrivals had been

delayed by engine trouble.

It returned tonight lightly loaded with some baggage, and is now undergoing repair. The present slow pace of emigration, due mainly to the lack of aircraft, may draw out the Iraqi airlift past the end of this month.

The El Al Constellation which left for New York last night was forced to return after an hour because of engine trouble and is expected to depart this morning.

They intend to make substantial grants to buy raw materials, consumer goods and other essential supplies, he told the House of Commons.

Mr. Morrison said the three governments attached the greatest importance to strengthening Yugoslav resistance

to pressure from Cominform

states, but had no intention of attaching any political strings to their aid.

Asked if the agreement covered arms to Yugoslavia, Mr. Morrison replied: "I think it is substantially true to say that arms will be purchased by Yugoslavia in the ordinary way." He could not say if it would be out of money now being granted.

Mr. Morrison said the three governments attached the greatest importance to strengthening Yugoslav resistance

Hague Court Backs Halt In Oil Nationalization

Persian Blow Is Well-Timed

By George Lichtham,
POST Correspondent

LONDON, Thursday.—The Cabinet met this morning to consider the latest reports from Teheran. So far there is no sign that the Persians are ready to accept a compromise formula regarding oil receipts which would permit the tankers to resume work. Unless

an agreement is reached the refinery will have to close within three weeks for lack of storage space. It is thought that some influential Persians would not be averse to this happening, but there is still a lingering doubt whether the Mossadegh Government is consciously aiming at this result.

Naturally, such a closure would entail the departure of all British technicians and consequently the physical cessation of the plant to Persia — to be reopened afterwards, perhaps, with outside help. The most interesting feature of the present situation is the sudden hardening of British resistance to this development, which until last week was widely regarded as inevitable.

Meanwhile, the Anglo-Iranian Co. is expected here to tell its Chief Representative in Teheran, Mr. Richard Seddon, today how to react to Premier Mossadegh's "compromise" plan for settling the tanker oil receipt dispute, which has halted shipments and threatened to close the Abadan refinery with closure.

Dr. Mossadegh requested a special guarantee that receipts issued by the tanker masters should assume responsibility for the full amount of oil taken on board. The move was seen as a possible solution to the deadlock which has strained the Abadan's storage capacity on half production.

The new policy of operating the refinery as long as possible hinges, however, on Persian readiness to let the tankers load oil, hence the seemingly absurd argument over the wording of receipts.

The Persians can now force the refinery to close if they want to, and apparently they do.

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Moszit Report AND PIONEER WOMEN

100 all visitors to Israel
S.E.A.L.O. 1951
Information, Youth Guidance
TEL AVIV: 41 Rehov Lichten-
stein, Tel Aviv, 6000
JERUSALEM: 2 Rehov Yehuda
Tel Aviv
Moszit: 1 Hospital St.
Tel Aviv

Social & Personal

Mr. and Mrs. S. Goldstein, their children, have established a 1200 Afghan Refugee Memorial School at the Hebrew University. The late Mr. Rachman was the father of Mrs. Negele.

The Tel Aviv selected boxing team left by air for Turkey yesterday for a series of games beginning today.

Moishe Omer, the Yiddish singer, gave a farewell benefit performance for war-time children at the Chel Shalom Hall in Tel Aviv on Wednesday night.

Mr. H.A. Shadman, Director of the Export Division of the Tel Aviv Jewish Chamber of Commerce, has returned to Israel after two months in Canada.

Mr. J.H. Robertson (John Connell) will speak on "Parliament, Press and the People" at 1.30 p.m. Thursday evening at the Auditorium in Jerusalem under the sponsorship of the Israel-British Association. Prof. Leon Roth will be in the chair. Mr. Robertson will lecture on "British Politics." Tickets at 20. Rehearsals begin on Tuesday, July 10, at 1.30 p.m., under the auspices of Mikveh Le'Amot. Name: Gen. Tickets, 10 advance only.

Mr. C. Ephron (Ephron Advertising) has left for London to attend the International Advertising Conference on behalf of the Israel Advertising Association.

An exhibition of fine engravings by Cecile Reiter will be opened at 11 o'clock tomorrow morning at the Beitedi Museum in Jerusalem.

BIRTH — BRITH MILAH
ZISHERMAN — To Aron, wife of Mr. and Mrs. Zisherman, dancer son of Mr. & Mrs. E. Hadassah, on Tuesday, June 26, 1951 — a son, Yitzhak. The Brit Milah took place at Tel Aviv on July 3.

MARRIAGE — KRAUS

The marriage of Hans Bauer and Anka Kraus took place on July 5, 1951, at Tel Aviv.

EXPRESSION OF THANKS
The Heimann-Gundertorfer families hereby wish to thank the many friends who expressed their sympathy on the death of the head of the family, Mr. Jakob Heimann.

New York Pupils To Learn Modern Hebrew
NEW YORK, Thursday.—The Board of Education has announced that a course in Modern Hebrew is being added to the curriculum in the Adams High School here.

Mr. William Jansen, the Superintendent of Schools, said: "With the establishment of the State of Israel, the significance of Hebrew as a language has taken on a greatly increased meaning. We always feel when the students study the language they study the culture of the people as well."

"Hatziv" has been included for the first time in music books published here for use in Junior High Schools. Other pieces of Israel music included in the book, "World Music Horizons," are hymns and folk-songs.

Sailor-Diplomats

(Continued from Page 1)

thanks for the generous help it had afforded to the two visiting ships and their crews.

Reh-Abot Yadin then read a letter from the Prime Minister in which he said: "I saw the men who served in the Navy and I know what their visit means to the American Jew. They raised the prestige of Israel as a State and of Israel as a people."

The Ambassador of Communications then drew the men for the Government and commended them for their share in the success of the Independence Day drive.

All the Navy and Army units including the crews of destroyers then staged a parade through the town to the Municipality. There were also delegations from Major Mr. Abu Hashim, the Commander of the flotilla, Sgan Alon Shlomo Bar El briefly replied.

He handed the Mayor the key of the City of Wetzlar, Germany, to the President of the German Academy of Sciences, Dr. Alexander von Humboldt, and received from him two plaques of the town's seal to be placed in the ships.

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Chamber Music Evening

MONDAY, JULY 9, 8.30 P.M.
T.M.C.A. HALL, JERUSALEM

Vanda Schreiber (opera)
Yossi Grunfeld (piano)

Hebrew University and Israel Academy of Science, on loan to the University Orchestra under the baton of Yoav Grunfeld.

Programme:
Bach, Schumann, Wolff, Ber-
ger (18th century).

Tickets at Cohen's

Opera

TEL AVIV: Monday, July 10, 8.30 p.m.

HAIFA: Tuesday, July 11, 8.30 p.m.

JERUSALEM: Wednesday, July 12, 8.30 p.m.

Samson & Delilah

Open in 2 acts (6 scenes) with

EDIS DE PHILIPPE

D. Haikin, D. S. A. Pe-
tach-Tikva, Tel Aviv, M. David,

M. Kahan, M. Goldner

MEDICAL GROUP TO VISIT HERE IN FALL

TEL AVIV, Thursday.—A delegation of 14 noted physicians will visit Israel during September as part of a world-wide programme to advise and aid medical authorities in various countries. This was announced by Dr. Irwin Cohen, head of the Educational and Training Division of the World Health Organization in the U.N. here today.

The doctors will also come to learn and will hold seminars to exchange information, Dr. Cohen said. About 40 per cent of the trip will be contributed by the U.N. while the rest will come from U.S. Point 4 funds. Each of the visiting surgeons has developed something new in his field which will demonstrate here.

Dr. Carlo Semb of Oslo will show Israeli surgeons his method for removing part of a tubercular kidney, thus saving the life of patients who have already lost the other kidney. Dr. Leo M. Davidoff, U.S. brain surgeon, will give practical demonstrations of new developments in his field. Dr. H. Ormond Clarke, famous British orthopaedic surgeon, will perform operations on crippled war veterans and new immigrants.

The distinguished guests have agreed to remain for two months in order to help organize the local public and private medical services and advise the Government. They are Dr. Karl Evans, Director of Health in Norway; Dr. John E. Gorham, Director of Preventive Medicine, Harvard University; Prof. Richard G. Tyler, Prof. of Sanitary Engineering at the University of Washington.

Other members of the delegation, which is made up of eight experts from the U.S., Norway and Denmark, each from Britain, Sweden, Poland, France, Prof. Professor of Physiology, New York State University; Dr. Hugo Theorell, Head of the Biochemical Department, Nobel Medical Prize-winner; Prof. Paul Klemperer, Professor of Clinical Pathology, Columbia University; Dr. Erik Wahrburg, Professor of Medicine, University of Copenhagen; Dr. Gustav Lindberg, Professor of Pediatrics, Cornell University; Dr. Leo G. Rigler, Professor of Radiology, University of Minnesota; Dr. Lucien Mordechai, Professor of Anatomy, University of Iowa; and Dr. Edward Graecowarski, Director of the Organization's Education and Training Division.

Rising Cost of Newsprint

A world conference on the production and distribution of newsprint has been suggested at the Sixth General Conference of UNESCO in Paris. Figures given in the report include the following:

In Great Britain, the price of locally produced newspaper has gone up from \$34.40 a metric ton to \$163.80, and that of imported stock from \$88 to \$128 during the first quarter of 1951. In Belgium, the corresponding increases were from \$112 to \$205, and from \$124 to \$260. In Egypt, the price of imported paper rose from \$140 in May 1950 to \$336 in March 1951.

On the other hand, prices remained relatively low in the great producing countries: \$56.12 in Norway, \$75.88 in Sweden, \$81.08 in Finland, and \$106.82 in Canada.

Foreign Economic Notes

More than \$400m. is needed this year to operate the U.N. and its agencies, a recent report of the world organization shows. The United States contributes 38.92 per cent of the budget (\$16.3m.). This year, the United Kingdom 11.37 per cent, the Soviet Union 8.94 per cent, and France, 6 per cent.

The U.N. has a staff of 4,000, who are nationals of 37 member countries and eight non-member countries.

World Income Distribution

The "Eastern Economist," an influential Indian journal, has calculated that seven per cent of the world enjoyed 42 per cent of the world's income, while the inhabitants of 54 per cent of the world's people have only 13 per cent of its income. The Indian paper calls this distribution "undoubtedly wicked" and sees in it the most important cause of the intense dissatisfaction prevailing in the world.

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Magen David Adom Talks Inconclusive

Discussions between the Magen David Adom, the Jerusalem Municipality and the Judean Hills Council to reach a financial agreement are continuing in the capital despite the expiration of the two-week deadline set by the first-aid organization. More than a fortnight ago the Society's employees went out to strike for two days.

Preliminary talks disclosed that the two parties were far apart in coming to a solution. The organization had requested monthly grants of IL 1,000 from the Municipality and IL 500 from the District Council.

It was learned that representatives of Kupat Holim have entered into discussions and may contribute towards the Society's budget.

The discussions have also stressed the need for greater contributions from the public.

Christian Leaders Go

LYDDA AIRPORT, Thursday (ITIM).—Six of the 21 members of the American Christian Committee who had spent 10 days in Israel after a visit to neighbouring Arab countries, left here this morning for the U.S. The remaining members were expected to leave tonight.

A member of the departing guests expressed his enthusiasm for what they had seen in Israel and said that a report would be written on their return.

The party which was made up of religious leaders, college professors, and newspapermen was received in Israel by Prime Minister, Governor-General, Minister of the Frontier, members of the Frontiersmen.

Haifa Cinemas

CARMEL (opp. Enged): On the Strand, 7.45 a.m. & 8.30 p.m.

ARNON: Madeline, Also today: 8.30 a.m.

EDEN: Three Little Words, Also today: 8.30 a.m.

EDEN: The Touch of Venus.

ORION: Brave People.

NEMADAM: Malaya, 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.

WEISS: A Letter to Three Wives.

ZION: American Guerrillas in the Philippines. Today at 8.30 p.m. Return of the Frontiersmen.

Religious Services

Shabbat begins in Jerusalem at 7.15 p.m. and ends at 8.30 a.m. tomorrow.

Yeshurun Synagogue: Tonight, 7.45 p.m.; tomorrow, Shabbat, 8 a.m. Minha, 1.30 p.m. & 7 p.m. Arvit.

King David: Tonight, 7.15 a.m. Tomorrow, Shabbat, 8.15 a.m. Arvit.

Jerusalem Baptist Congregation: Tonight, 7.15 a.m. Tomorrow, Shabbat, 8.15 a.m. Arvit.

Adas Yisrael Rehavia: Tonight, 7.15 a.m. Tomorrow, Shabbat, 8.15 a.m. Arvit.

Jerusalem Congregation: Tonight, 7.15 a.m. Tomorrow, Shabbat, 8.15 a.m. Arvit.

Agudat Achim: Tonight, 7.15 a.m. Tomorrow, Shabbat, 8.15 a.m. Arvit.

Chizuk Avraham: Tonight, 7.15 a.m. Tomorrow, Shabbat, 8.15 a.m. Arvit.

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Capital Coroner Asks Slower Train Speed

A reduced speed limit for trains in the Jerusalem area, immediate repair of the fence guarding the tracks between the central station and Bet Safa, and the building of pedestrian track crossings were recommended yesterday in a report made by the Jerusalem Coroner's Office.

It followed an investigation by Coroner Y. Shvibat into the death last December of M. Pinhas Avraham, 24, while crossing the tracks between the German Colony and Bet Safa. The Coroner denied previous reports that the deceased might have committed suicide.

M. Shvibat ruled, however, that the deceased had been at fault by carelessly attempting to cross the tracks as the train approached.

The Coroner urged that the authorized speed of trains in the city limits be reduced from 40 kilometres per hour to 30, which would enable trains to come to a halt at far shorter distances in case of emergency. He called upon the Municipality and the Railway to make the necessary repairs on the three-kilometre long barbed-wire fence and to erect additional crossings.

THE WEATHER

| | A | B | C | D |
|------------|----|----|----|----|
| Mt. Carmel | 49 | 36 | 29 | 22 |
| Haifa | 52 | 33 | 29 | 29 |
| Nathanya | 58 | 34 | 29 | 29 |
| Tel Aviv | 66 | 35 | 37 | 36 |
| Lydya | 66 | 31 | 30 | 28 |
| Lydda | 58 | 34 | 29 | 28 |
| Jerusalem | 58 | 34 | 29 | 28 |

* * * Humidity at 8 p.m. B) Minimum temp. C) Maximum, yesterday. D) Maximum temp. expected today.

A group of Ministry of Labour employees on the Bet Guvrin road drove off in a party of marauders yesterday morning and were attacked. The Arabs fled leaving two donkeys behind.

The 60 American students scheduled to arrive in Israel for a summer seminar yesterday will arrive on Sunday.

The first Hashomer Hatzair communal settlement, Ga'ash, of Latin Americans was inaugurated near the coast between Nathanya and the Kinneret. Special Mr. Y. Sprentak, officials and guests.

Mr. Paiva Wattenstein, 80, a resident of the Jerusalem Old Age Home, was injured by a Hand grenade yesterday in the Ben Yehuda Quarantine. He was taken to Sha'are Zedek Hospital where he was amputated.

Two youths were apprehended in Jerusalem yesterday immediately after allegedly robbing the flat of Mr. Yitzhak Gaver, of King George Avenue. Mr. Gaver spotted the two hoodlums in his flat and shouted to two policemen who happened to be in the vicinity.

Over 200 unemployed paraded through the streets of Ramle yesterday shouting "bread and work." They later dispersed without incident.

Personal Notices

Mr. and Mrs. Abraham N. Dwek Miriam Goral

are pleased to invite all their relatives and friends of the marriage of their children

Margo and Zvi

which will take place at 4:30 p.m. on Tuesday, July 10, 1951, at the Israel Touring Club, Tel Aviv, Jerusalem

THIS IS THE ONLY INTIMATION.

Cable Address: DWEK-GORAL, Jerusalem

We extend our deepest sympathy to MR. JACOB KATZ member of our Board of Directors, on the death of his mother.

Importers Association of Pipes and Sanitary Materials SANTAR, Ltd.

We wish to thank all our friends and acquaintances for their expressions of sympathy on the passing away of our dear

SHALOM FRED WEITZ
Margaretha Weitz, nee Diamant
Peretz and Chaim Weitz
Rudolf and Gracia Weitz

The Management and Staff of the Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, Inc. wish to express their condolences to Mr. E.A. Abraham, on the death of his mother.

Mrs. SARINA ABRAHAM

We extend our sincere condolences and deepest sympathy to the family of our late

ALEXANDER SZABO,
Engineer

Palestine Portland Cement Works
NESHER Ltd.

Capital Coroner Asks Slower Train Speed

TEL AVIV, Thursday.—Israel will be represented by 210 delegates at the forthcoming Zionist Congress, it was revealed here today after the final count of the votes was made.

Mapai will send 104 delegates, Mapam 46, HaPoel Hamizrahi 26, Herut 22, Progressives 22. The two other competing lists, Mr. Meir Grossman's Revisionists and Rabbi I. Ashkenazi's "Knesset Israel," received no seats.

The total number of voters was 285,619.

Soviet Mufti Invokes Allah's Aid in Struggle

By a Special Correspondent

The new Soviet-Moslem rapprochement was highlighted yesterday by an appeal from the newly-elected Mufti of Russia, Shakir Hasbulimov, to all Moslems abroad to struggle for peace and fight the U.S. and Great Britain who are "committing unheard-of atrocities."

This unusual move, a Soviet propaganda, comparable only to the declaration of holy war on England by the Tashkent 30 years ago, is timed apparently to reach the believers on Id el Fitr. The religious occasion was not mentioned in the appeal, however.

The Soviet Mufti wished all Moslems a happy life and ended his statement with the words: "Allah, the Almighty, will help us in our sacred struggle."

It was also reported that Mufti el Husseini, ex-mufti of Jerusalem, has been invited by the Moslem Patriarch to visit the Persian Embassy.

An exhortation to Arab refugees broadcast as a news item by Moscow Radio, ended with the demand that the Moslem refugees be allowed to return to their homes. "Down with Turkish and Israeli intrigues! Long live a free and democratic Palestine!"

HAGANAH STORY TOLD IN OLD CITY PAPER

A full-page story on the Hagana was published by "A-Difa," the Old City daily, in its special page 11-Edition yesterday. Under the heading "How a small illegal group became a regular army," the story traced the history of the Hagana from its beginnings in Petach Tikva until the termination of the Mandate.

A 29-minute brawl Communists broke out in Jerusalem on Wednesday night at a rally of "Hitabut Olei Hungaria" which demanded free emigration from Hungary. The fight started when one of the rally's speakers, Dr. L. Kastner, mentioned that most of the Hungarian Communist leaders were Jews themselves.

"We are proud of them," the Communists in the rear benches shouted.

"Shut up! Get out!" the crowd shouted back and tried to force them out of the room. After a scuffle two of the disturbers were ejected and the rally was concluded according to programme.

The United Hungarian Jews of America, the largest organization of its kind in the U.S., has sent a cable to President Truman, asking him to take urgent steps with the Hungarian Government to induce it to permit the emigration of Jews to Israel, the Tel Aviv Hungarian daily "Uj Kelet" reports.

The fire which broke out in a silo next to a warehouse at 124 Rehov Salomon took four hours to put out. Two trucks were left on the scene until late tonight to remove the charred remains of the fire from the surrounding pile of highly inflammable material.

The warehouse, which belonged to two immigrants, Mr. David Shuster and Mr. Yehoshua Baran, was not insured, and believed that the fire started from the spontaneous combustion of oil-soaked rags.

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The fire which broke out

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Friday, July 6, 1951
Tammuz 2, 5711 Shawwal 2, 1370

HAIFA the home of the Navy, yesterday welcomed the Misgav and their crews on their return from their good-will visit to the United States. They had been away from home for three months, and it was the first time Israeli naval vessels had crossed the Atlantic.

By all accounts, the officers and men of our Navy acquitted themselves with credit to their country, not only as seamen and navigators, but not less as ambassadors of the Israel people and of its armed forces. The expedition had to be cut short to save foreign exchange, and their tour—sponsored by the Independence Bond issue—was confined to four ports on America's Eastern seaboard. Thousands of people turned out at each port to see our sailors and their ships. They were entertained lavishly; nevertheless, on the eve of their departure when the Captain of the Misgav was asked what the highlight of the trip was, he replied, "It hasn't come yet. It will be full speed home."

The spotlight, especially on the American scene, where advertising is a way of life, is often unkind to the unwary or untrained. But the Israelis carried themselves well. They did not allow the glare of publicity to turn their heads. The appearance of the two vessels and the Israeli sailors who manned them in the harbours of New York, Boston, Baltimore and Washington brought home the reality of Israel statehood both to Jew and Gentile in these large cities, and was a fitting accompaniment to Mr. Ben Gurion's triumphal tour.

The tens of thousands of Americans who visited their ships have had an advantage over the Israelis at home in that they were given the opportunity of boarding and inspecting the vessels at close quarters. Perhaps the day may now be too far off when the Israel Navy will have "open house" days for the people of Haifa and Tel Aviv, too, as it did for the people of Boston and Baltimore. The tradition of the "silent service" and the security requirements of wartime have hitherto combined to keep the Navy behind a curtain. The requirements of the American Bond Drive, however, finally outweighed these considerations—and the bond-selling publicity which the sailors generated proved invaluable. Now that the ice has been broken abroad, perhaps the public-relations fever may catch on at home, too. The taxpayer may grumble one degree less if given a chance to see where his money goes—at least some of it.

WHAT the litterateur and the historian would do if they could resurrect at will some of the precious originals of works of art and reference! DOMESTIC SECRETS Lost Greek tragedies, early epics and scandalous letters would give the experts and eventually the public a feast which would last them for ever. Favourite Poets and Generals might be toppled down from universal esteem, family histories might yield clattering skeletons in their cupboards, and even Shakespeare might be deposed by the shadowy author of some of those sixty manuscripts Elizabethan and Jacobean plays which were carelessly used as fire-lighters by an antiquary's housemaid in the late seventeenth century. Such drudges have an enormous power over paper remains. They fish them out of wastepaper baskets and take them home for hair-curlers, spills and pipe-lighters. It is only right that their dangerous interference in important matters be stopped. France has made a start, and prosecuted a War Office clerical found in possession of copies of secret telegrams. Unfortunately the court decided that she was not in the service of a foreign power, but merely wanted the nice stiff paper to make jam pot covers.

AIR PASSENGER RATES GOING UP

LYDDA AIRPORT, Thursday (ITIM).—Air passenger fares will be raised by 10 per cent beginning on Sunday, according to an agreement with the International Air Transport Association.

CARS EXPORTED TO FINLAND



The first 45 cars assembled at the Kaiser-Frazer plant in Israel were loaded on Wednesday at Haifa onto the s.s. Samson. The shipment is the first of a 1,000-car order placed by Finland. Photo by Hirshman

Readers' Letters

POLICE AND ICE

To the Editor of THE POST

Sir.—I fail to understand why the police cannot provide an escort of one constable for every ice truck (I believe there are only three or four of them) to prevent the unfortunate scuffles in which the patient few who have stood for hours in a queue at the point of distribution are always the losers. It is hard enough for the pregnant and elderly to endure the queue in this present heat, without being forcibly prevented from getting their ration of ice by younger men and women who have no sense of public decency.

Yours, etc.,

EXPECTANT MOTHER

Jerusalem, July 5.

OVERCHARGING

To the Editor of THE POST

Sir.—Overcharging by ice-distributors in Haifa is widespread and both the public and the authorities seem to pay no attention to this offence. I found that a block of ice brings from 172 to 176 pruta, instead of 152 pruta

(the official price). The way it's done is very simple:

The ice vendors cut each block into 2 quarters and two thirds; the most popular system is to sell 2 "birds" of a block and the remainder as a "large piece" for 70 pruta. To avoid notice, the ice vendors have a special system: after selling two pieces from a block they put the remaining piece away and sell it at another station. In this way the customers don't notice what happens to the block. In order to confuse matters more, pieces for 62 and 65 pruta are sold. Usually people are so happy to get their piece of ice that they don't bother to complain.

On Mondays, when the demand for ice is great, ice vendors have a rather "bad" day: they give each customer a piece for 40 pruta, and avoid calling it a "quarter." But then everyone is "permitted" to see how four pieces are cut out of each block.

Your, etc.,
HAIFA RESIDENT

Haifa, July 4.

SITTING ON THE FENCE

By Nathaniel Gubbins

"My husband never stays out late. He is too interested in our tank full of fish at home."

—Mrs. Irene Kattner, wife of the vice-president of the National Aquarists Society.

HAPPY?

I'm all right.

Better than being at the club, isn't it?

What is?

Looking at the fish. After all, what do you do at the club?

At the club? Oh, we talk.

If you're not talking I suppose you just look at each other?

I suppose so.

What's wrong with talking to me and looking at the fish?

Nothing.

I don't suppose there's much difference?

Not much.

Look at that fat, red fish. He eats and drinks all day and night. Remind you of anybody at the club?

Old George?

Of course. And that little black one. Always biting the others and looking for trouble. Ring a bell?

Why, yes. Little Charlie. And that pale, pompous one swimming around as if he owned the tank.

I'll bet he's on the committee.

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ASIAN DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES PRESENT INTERNATIONAL SOCIALISM WINS EAST-WEST SUPPORT

By George Lichtenstein
POST Correspondent

LONDON.—

THE Socialist International has been reconstituted at Frankfurt this week, with the minimum of publicity but with more solid support than seemed likely at one time after the war. The 150 delegates assembled for a week's meeting include strong contingents from India and Japan, where Socialism is already a mass movement.

This is something of a novelty. The Second International, which was founded at Paris in 1889 and lasted until 1914, was an almost exclusively European affair. Its predecessor, the First International, established in London in 1864, with a good deal of help from Marx, was even more restricted in membership, being confined to the western part of Europe. It would thus seem that Socialism is genuinely becoming more international, even though Socialist Governments are now in office in various countries and their supporters naturally tend to emphasize national interests. The point is that these interests demand an international approach to certain problems of food production, for example.

Plans for Asia

The importance of doing something for the under-developed countries of Asia has recently been stressed by just about everyone, from President Truman and his "Point Four" experts, to the Socialist left-wingers in the British Labour Party who are about to issue a statement of policy largely devoted to this theme. The United Nations, the Colombo Plan organization (which went into effect this week), and the leading academic economists, have all contributed their share. An article in the "Observer" by Professor Arthur Lewis himself a moderate Socialist, comes fittingly at a moment when the Socialist International is meeting in conference to debate this very problem. Professor Lewis, who is a West Indian and has a special sympathy for the unemancipated Africans, lays a good deal of stress on the responsibility of the advanced nations towards the backward areas of the world. But his main point is that the West must help these countries to produce more food, if Westerners are not to go without. A committee of economists on which he served recently, estimates that 10 billion dollars annually need to be pumped into these areas if their income is to rise by two percent every year, as the income of the West does. Unfortunately, rearmament makes that impossible.

Another limiting factor is the lack of skill and organ-

ization in these areas themselves. As Professor Lewis admits, the ten billion would probably be wasted even if they were available. He and his colleagues are convinced, however, that an annual investment of three billion is reasonable. This is twice the current rate. If the goal is a doubling in Asian and African food production over the next 25 years, the expenditure of this amount of "social capital" seems proportionate to the need. There is a clear realization that the Asian Governments lack the resources to do the job themselves. The Colombo Plan, in which the Commonwealth countries have pooled their resources, is intended to help them, but it provides for no more than five billion dollars over a six year period. Even for this modest programme not all the funds are available.

Korea's Toll

The problem is much bigger than the British and American Governments have hitherto been willing to admit. Africa south of the Sahara alone could do with an annual aid of 1,000 million dollars, according to the O.E.C.C. experts, but will in fact receive a good deal less than half.

What this disproportion between industrial and agricultural productivity means in terms of present European living standards, may be gauged from the fact that Britain will this year have to spend 4700 million more than in 1950 on imports of food and raw materials. That is the measure of the current world shortage. Korea and rearmament have laid it bare, but the rise in prices had already been going on for some time. Asia and Africa simply cannot produce all the foodstuffs and raw materials which the West needs, and feed their own swelling populations. The population of India is now rising by five million a year. The consequence is that in a famine year, American wheat has to be shipped to India. Yet India is primarily an agrarian producer and should by now have a surplus to sell.

But there is as yet no clear indication of what is pro-

posed for Asia. Can backwardness be overcome? Can the world market, having failed to solve this problem while they ruled, be able to do so? If Communism is to succeed, it must be Stalinist. These are the major questions under discussion.

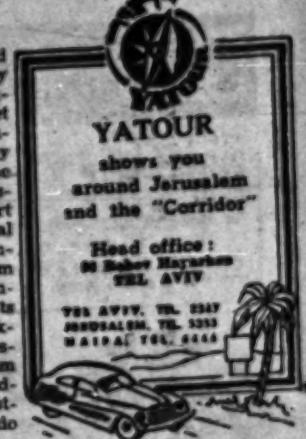
The Frankfurter gathering was international also in the sense that it envisaged the world problem as a coherent whole. Stalinism does the same, but its base is in a relatively backward country with a despotic tradition. Socialism bases itself on the most advanced countries of the Western world. It ought to do better than its rival.

Vague Schemes

Hence the attention which the Socialist International is giving to Asia and the backward areas generally. It is not simple philanthropy which has induced the Labour Party to come forward with vague but costly schemes for raising Asian and African living standards. The fact is that Western development is itself slowed by this mass of backwardness. The more radical elements in the Labour Party are most urgent in their insistence that something shall be done.

The Socialist gathering in Frankfurt may have served to encourage the Socialist underground movement in the East European countries, but in the end it will be tested by its ability to respond to the Asian challenge. Its preliminary debates and publications gave the impression that Socialist doctrine was being brought up to date. There has been less emphasis on nationalization and more on planning. There was some cautious tight-rope walking between the Marxist tradition of the French, Belgian, German and Italian parties, and the more empirical Socialism of the British and the Scandinavians.

But there is as yet no clear indication of what is pro-



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from the various Federations
will speak about
their impressions of
Israel.
Kabbale Shabbat; and
Hebrew songs will follow.

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GENERAL ZIONISTS ORGANIZATION IN ISRAEL CENTRE PARTY

MASS MEETINGS: "OUR PLATFORM"

| PLACE | TIME | HALL | SPEAKERS |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------|---|
| Tel Aviv-Jaffa, Givat Aliyah | Friday, July 6, 8.30 p.m. | Gan Tamar Cafe | I. Rokach, Mayor of Tel Aviv; S. Nurenberg, manager, Organization Division. Opening Speech: A. Torok. |
| Ramat Israel and vicinity | Friday, July 6, 8 p.m. | Outdoor Meeting | H. Levanon, Deputy Mayor, Tel Aviv; Opening Speech: M. Hollander, Branch Chairman. |
| Kiryat Bialik | Friday, July 6, 8.30 p.m. | New School | Dr. I. Margulies (in German) |
| Neve Yaakov | Friday, July 6, 8.30 p.m. | Cultural Club | I. Goldenberg, advocate, member of the Actions Committee. |
| Gedera | Friday, July 6, 8.30 p.m. | Bet Ha'am | Dr. R. Katzenbach |
| Tel Aviv | Sat. July 7, 11 a.m. | Orion Cinema | Dr. S. Wolf, advocate; Dr. P. Arnsberg; opening speech: K. Tuchler (in German). |
| Tel Aviv | Sat. July 7, 11 a.m. | Zohar Cinema | Dr. H. Boger, Member, Actions Committee; Y |

AIR LIFT FROM TEHERAN TO FOLLOW EXODUS FROM IRAQ

Speed the Essence of Operation 'Ali Baba'

By Eugene Kamenka

FIFTEEN planes a day sped from Baghdad to Lydda with their human cargo roaring against time. A thousand people a day, 600 merchants from Baghdad, bewildered young mothers from Kurdistan, the strong, simple workers of Mosul, and a young baby born a few weeks ago in the sweltering heat of Basra. Men, women and children, in the ancient garments of tradition, fleeing in modern planes from persecution and intolerance. Young American, Canadian and British pilots, in their colourful shirts and ties, calmly chew gum as they bring to an end another of the wonders of the modern world—"Operation Ali Baba."

This month, the immigration from Iraq will be ended, then the "air lift" from Iran will commence. This picture, however, will be the same.

The long tarmac of the airport at Lydda are deceptively quiet, less busy than the great centres where a few hundred bored or excited tourists get off, buy a newspaper and drink a gin sling, and step back into the plane to do the next city. For the gigantic transfer of population, the great raison d'être of the Jewish State has sunk to the level of an unobtrusive reality—and the men at Lydda have speedily become quiet, efficient workers, calmly and uncynically building a nation.

Voluntary Aid

From 8 to 15 planes landed each day, while some 60 Jewish Agency workers together with voluntary helpers worked three shifts a day to keep the people moving, avoid delays, settle them in their own homes within 24 hours of their arrival.

"Our job is really quite

simple," the man in charge explained. "The principle is to do everything at the airport, immediately on the immigrants' arrival: medical examination and inoculation, registration, issue of money, beds and food, and the direction of the immigrant to his place of residence. In that way we can deal with anything up to 300 new arrivals in two hours, and send them straight on to their own house, with beds, money and enough food for three or four days. The immigrant arrives, and unless it is late evening, spends the night in his own house in the village that will be his."

Tent Reception

"Sometimes, of course, planes come in as late as midnight or one in the morning, and in that case we do not send the immigrants on to their village, since it would disturb the whole village to have new arrivals at night. For that reason, we have set up tents, and as soon as the immigrants have been examined and registered, we can put them up in our own tent. Then, at 5 o'clock the next morning, we bring them straight to their village. Since we began this whole new arrangement, two or three months ago, we are able to put up as many as 400 people overnight, in clean, well ordered tents."

"Most of the immigrants who come in now, go straight to the working villages, which means that they are housed within a day and become productive citizens earning money within three or four days. That, of course, is the ideal arrangement, but the elderly and the sick can't be sent to such villages. Since we began this whole new arrangement, two or three months ago, we are able to put up as many as 400 people overnight, in clean, well ordered tents."

Medical Check

"The adults and children, as they pass out of the dining hall, are registered at the doorway and receive their immigrants' cards, then pass straight in for the medical inspection. The doctor gives them a general check-up to decide whether they are capable of physical work, and then they pass on to the nurse, who gives them an injection against typhus."

"Then they are divided,

must be fit for physical work. That is why we give every immigrant a medical check-up."

Time Factor

He turned to a chart. "The essence of the whole thing is speed. When some 130-150 immigrants come in on one plane, the next may come in from 1½-3 hours, and we must keep them moving. So we have arranged our buildings in a special way, like a conveyor belt, so that the immigrants pass from one room to another, till they come out at the end ready to mount the truck. Meanwhile, another department prepares a bed for each immigrant, which is loaded on another truck and accompanies him to his destination."

"They come in here and are first of all sprayed with DDT. Then they pass straight into the dining hall and are given tea and sandwiches to tide them over till the first meal in their new home. Meanwhile, we have a special creche, with a nurse and several voluntary workers, where the mothers leave their babies. Our workers wash them, change their napkins and dress them, and then play with them while their parents go through all the necessary procedures. Often, of course, the mothers have little but rags for their babies, and then we provide new clean napkins, from what little stocks we have."

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The last of their community to arrive at Lydda, the elders and rabbis carry the Scrolls of the Law. Photo by Hirshman

Those under 45 who are to such public works projects physically healthy, or where as road building, afforestation there is at least one member of the family able to do

physical work, go into the next room where it is decided where they will be sent.

If they have relatives or friends who are willing to put them up, they are free to leave the airport at once.

But there are very few of those. Only a few have any special desires. Some with special trades, were sent to suitable places—skilled artisans, for instance, being usually directed close to cities or in factories. Farmers (there are quite a few among the men from Kurdistan) being sent to proper agricultural settlements, while the average unskilled labourer goes to working settlements close

Agency Projects

The sick and the elderly are sent to Shash Ha'Alyah, where they receive more thorough medical examination and treatment, and are sent to other camps till special arrangements can be made.

Up till then I had only read about the exploiting of human beings. Now I saw it with my own eyes.

The oil company's employees were divided into three main categories:

1. Senior Staff, including all Europeans, Americans, Israelis and Persians numbering altogether about 2,500 employees.

2. Junior Staff, consisting mainly of Indians, Persians, Pakistanis and others, numbering about 6,000.

3. The "Un-named," about 60,000-70,000 native workers, from specialities down to the coolies, the poorest creatures on earth.

Exploitation

Outside came the roar of an engine racing against time. The man in charge smiled apologetically.

"Well, you must excuse me. There's the next lot."

We knew he was ready for them.

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Food-Rations

They were issued with food-rations from the company. A considerable part of these got "lost" on their way from the stores to the shops.

I once found my servant having lunch outside my bungalow. It consisted of a pitfall and grass he tore from the lawn. I had an office boy, aged nine, who ate an egg for the first time in his life when I brought him one for breakfast. I had an outfit made for him, and bought him shoes. His clothes had been made of old sacks.

In winter time these masses moved into big halls, built by the company, housing up to 3,000-4,000 people, without walls or partitions between them. Each family occupied the space of a large blanket. There were no lavatories, instead channels were built through these quarters of Abadan.

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SYMBOLS OF CHAGALL'S WORLD

By Berich Schuman

CHAGALL'S is a world of mystery. He is drunk with the lyrical dream-world of childhood and of love, and it is their mystery that he portrays. Drunk with his own world, Chagall cannot paint objects which stay put in a solemn cause-and-effect relationship, according to the accepted laws of the physical world.

Fantastic as is his world, its basic like the basis of any dream is real experience. In the compression and diffusion of dream, only the composition of objects and the sequence of events are changed. But if Chagall is a fisherman in the sea of dreams, he differs from other dreamers in this sea. Unlike the "surrealist," Dali, whose world is full of esoteric and only dimly recognized objects, Chagall imbues the objects in his dream world with a tangible, at times almost "representational" reality.

Specific Background

The background of his dreams is very real. The specific objects and persons can be identified in time and place. Chagall's time and place, Chagall was born "Jew in Vitebsk, a 'sheesh' in the Russian Pale of Settlement, within the pattern of traditional Jewish life. His uncle was a "klesmer," a folk

*The Wedding (1914). Marc Chagall*

musician. Tradition has it his great grandfather was a synagogue artist. When he was born, the "traditional" Russian Jew was weary; the economic, even the geographic bases of his life were closing in on him; the traditions themselves were crumbling; the "light" was bearing his sons away; the hand of the pogromist was over raised threateningly, utter annihilation lay on the horizon. Yet the tradition was strong. It had, by force of its power of internal resistance, held out against time and destiny and, within the crust of its forms and attitudes, had created moments of ecstasy and beauty. Bearing the seeds of its own end,

it still had the power to impress its mark on its sons. Chagall was destined to leave the geographical realm of the tradition and to outlive it in time. But its mark and the mark of the things he saw, the environment of tradition were never to leave him.

Marriage Symbols

One can compare the "canopies" in his almost epic wedding paintings with the wedding canopies in synagogues; and one can compare the fish, fruit and beasts, as they appear in Chagall, with

THEATRE NOTES

Yemenites' First Night

By E. Salpeter

IT was something like operation "Magic Carpet" again. On a brightly lit stage stood the patriarch Ya'akov, Rachel, Lavan and many other Biblical characters, speaking Hebrew words. And in the audience sat more than 2,000 Yemenite immigrants, watching a theatrical performance for the first time in their lives.

It had not been easy to prepare the show. Weeks of preliminary work had made possible the performance of the "Oheil" theatre in the "Theatre To the New Immigrants" series. Representatives of the Ministry of Education and Culture had toured the "nebarot" explaining to new immigrants what a theatre was. They explained the relationships between the stage and reality, between the old Biblical story and the play "Ya'akov and Rachel," chosen as the most suitable play at the time.

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CROSSWORD PUZZLE

ACROSS

Did he write father a letter?

He looked with approval

He was a

Persia's New Empress Secluded From Crisis

By Flora Lewis

TEHERAN.—
SINCE the Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlevi of Persia was married four months ago, there has been considerable speculation as to the role his new Empress would play in Persian public life.

Receiving me in the white summer palace in the hills above Teheran in her first interview since the wedding, she made it clear that she will be a shy, retiring consort, holding herself remote from political affairs and concentrating on family rather than official royal life.

The Empress Soraya's favorite pastime is playing with a three-months old pony named "Persia" which a German circus in Teheran gave to the Shah's twin sister, the Princess Ashraf. "Ashraf did not need it, so she gave it to me," she said.

Speaking of the pony was the only time when she seemed at ease during the interview, except perhaps when her Alsatian dog dragged a

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Mahane Yehuda schoolchildren help new immigrants of the Tel Aviv Ma'abarah furnish their huts. Using old boxes and crates they fashioned necessary items of furniture under the direction of Mr. Turkel, head of Municipal Schools Handicraft Department. This plan to get the schoolchildren to help in Ma'abarah was originated by Mrs. T. Grushka, of the Social Welfare and Education Department of the Jerusalem Municipality. Photo by Prisma

BRIDGE

DIFFICULT TO BID

I am only starting. And I have no plans and I have not done anything yet," she said. Her lady-in-waiting interrupted, "But Your Majesty did open a hospital."

"I just visited it," said the Empress. Her days are now spent riding and swimming, having dresses fitted (she was wearing a smart green, sleeveless summer outfit) studying furniture catalogues with the Shah to redecorate the town palace and "walking in our gardens with His Majesty." She gives very few parties and hardly ever meets a politician.

As her father is a member of the fiercely independent Bakhtiari tribe which has long been at odds with the Monarchy, it was hoped the marriage would help to unify the nation. But judging from reports from southern Iran of Bakhtiari activities, there seems to have been little change in the relationship.

The Shah and the Queen are heavily guarded. Soldiers with fixed bayonets patrol inside these extensive walled gardens and all round the villa where they live. Visitors are not allowed to

see the above hand-cropped up recently in a pairs tournament. At six out of seven tables West declared passed. East called one diamond, West raised to two no-trumps or three diamonds, and most Easts wound up with three no-trumps.

It will be seen that the partnership had a spread for six diamonds.

There was a stormy post mortem in most cases. West argued that he had shown his values with his jump bid; East countered that neither the two no-trumps nor the double raise in diamonds had done full justice to West's holding of three control cards.

We agree that the East had cause for complaint. Where three diamonds were called, they had no safe rebid below the three no-trumps limit; whereas it would have been natural to explore with four clubs at rubber bridge, such a venture might have been too costly in a tournament, where the thirty points difference between the probable four no-

By JERUSALEMITE

trumps and the assured four diamonds could mean the difference between a poor and a good score.

But the crux of the problem is that the slam should hardly be bid by ordinary standards.

The two hands combine exactly 6% honour tricks without as much as one known for a plus value, and they are both of a regular pattern, without a singleton; and it is found in practice that such a pattern requires seven honour tricks and more to make a slam a paying proposition. In this particular instance West's holding was tailor-made to fit East's requirements: the slightest alteration, such as the replacement of a spade by a club, or of the king of spades by a couple of queens and jacks, would have upset the balance.

Barring a most unsound first hand opening by West—which steered one of the pairs into their slam—we would suggest the following bidding sequence:

West East

1H 1D

1D 3C

1D

After the last vigorous raise

East should become slam minded; but there is little to assure that the slam can actually be made.

The Primus is a demagogically efficient and implacably resists any efforts to curb its potency.

To get the Primus going requires a complicated technique involving alcohol, keys to be turned and handles to be pumped, but turning it off is a cinch. The Ideal, on the other hand, is easy to light but it takes the timing and coordination of a ballet dancer plus the aplomb of a fire-fighter

when it is happy, the Primus emits a loud mechanical purr, rather like a motorboat or an elderly airplane. In fact, during the first days of "our" war, the Israel airforce consisted of a small number — some said two, some insisted we had four — crates left over from World War I. Though ordinarily the sound of an airplane sent the population scurrying to shelter, even toddlers and old ladies soon learned to recognize the bumbling roar of our ancient craft as it proceeded through the air with the slow dignity of a Dowager Duchess inspecting a flower show. "Primus, Primus!" the children shrieked with joy and ran outside to wave at it, and in the slit-trenches we didn't yet have real shelters — the mothers sighed with relief and went back into the kitchens to light their own Primuses and resume their interrupted cooking.

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BOOKS OF OUR DAY

By Herbert Howarth

A hornet's nest! The National Book League has certainly stirred one up with its summer exhibition of "Modern Books and Writers" in London. It has done it quite consciously. As the Chairman, Mr. Robert Lusty, said to the Duchess of Kent when she was about to declare the Exhibition open: "We are asking your Royal Highness not so much to open an exhibition as to detonate an explosion."

The point is that this exhibition is highly selective. It presents only two hundred books. One half of them comprise the hundred best examples of the renaissance of printing and book design in this country. Nobody has quarreled with this half, because few people can claim even a fraction of the expertise of Sir Francis Meynell and Mr. Desmond Flower, who have undertaken the selection. But the other half is made up of a hundred literary works, described as the hundred most influential books (chiefly creative), since the close of the First World War.

Selectors and Selections

Everybody claims to be qualified, according to his personal taste, to produce the best list under this head. And everybody who can find his way into print or onto the air is busy producing alternatives to the hundred titles actually on view at the London gallery.

Let me say first who the judges for this controversial section are. Their Chairman: V. S. Pritchett; Co-selectors: Miss Rose Macaulay and Cecil Day Lewis, the latter recently elected Professor of Poetry at Oxford.

What sort of books have they selected? Some instances may give a picture of the range. Among novelists they have taken Evelyn Waugh's Decline and Fall; Graham Greene's The Power and the Glory; Christopher Isherwood's Mr. Norris Changes Trains; Nigel Balchin's The Small Back Room; Rex Warner's Aerodrome. Broad enough, diverse enough, you might think. Two of the novelists I have mentioned are Catholic, two are, or were, left-wing. You might also observe that the selectors have taken risks on the question of permanence. The Small Back Room is a story of the war, in the idiom of the war days, and who is to say that it is not ephemeral? Or, for that matter, who is to say that Aldous Huxley's Chrome Yellow dated 1921 retains the interest it had in the twenties? But the selectors have cheerfully incurred risks on this score, judging, perhaps, that they were to assess the influence of a book rather than its eternal worth.

The selectors' treatment of the poets has not called forth much direct criticism, and indeed I doubt whether it could have done so. It is thoroughly representative of the period covered by the exhibition. Those poets who, while speaking with their own idiom have used mainly young man, that Israel was a phase."

Two causes dominated the life of Stephen Wise: Zionism and a democratic organization of the Jewish people in America and the world. The two are closely connected by the guiding principle which he made his lodestar as a poet, while speaking with their own idiom have used mainly young man, that Israel was a phase."

people willing to their shelves to revive their impressions of the books in question. It has also set people to the exhibition. Even the severest critics come out of the exhibition feeling that the experience has been worth while. For the books concerned are exhibited in ways which vary from item to item, but are often extremely moving. Through manuscripts with the author's thought implicit in their make-up, some clean, sharp, and unblotted, some heavily mottled. Through first editions. Through gift copies from an author to a friend, with an inscription, kindly or otherwise. On his copy of Last Poems, for instance, A. E. Housman has added, against a printed paragraph which states that in supervising the book through the press he means to insure himself against the printer's errors, the manuscript exclamation "Vain hope!"

The catalogue is a great production. When the exhibition has closed, at the end of September, the catalogue will perpetuate its work. It provides, in the literary section, a permanent record of the literary taste of our time. And I should add that the second section, dealing with the hundred best designed books of the century, is so beautifully written that it is itself one of the pieces of literature of our time. The author of this section is Sir Francis Meynell, publisher of Seven Pillars of Wisdom.

Well, the widespread controversy rages, and will go on raging. It has had at least one good effect: it has sent



TAGORE IN ONE OF HIS DANCE DRAMAS

From an illustrated article by Amar Mukherji in "The March of India," a bi-monthly magazine published in Delhi and devoted to the arts and literature of India. The picture is reproduced from coloured woodcuts by R. N. Chakravarti.

BESIEGED CITY

QUIET STREET. By Zelma Popkin (Appleton, Philadelphia & New York). pp. 32. 50/-.

"Quiet Street" is populated by a mixed bag of Jerusalemites of different descent and social background going through the grueling experience of the siege of the Holy City by the Arab armies. To write a novel on historic events so shortly after they happened is a venture beset with many pitfalls, most of which Mrs. Popkin has succeeded in avoiding.

Arriving in the beleaguered city while the fighting was still going on, she was able to draw on some experiences of her own in addition to her contacts with people in many ways of life. The result is a good, honest and interesting book, the more moving as it is sparing with emotion and keeps free of false sentimentality.

Its main value is not to be found in documentary exactness but in the warmth and inherent truthfulness with which the human story behind the bitter facts is told. The mood of besieged Jerusalem, the weaknesses as well as the valour of her people, their fears, hopes, sacrifices, ordeals and their final victory are described with vividness and sound balance which make "Quiet Street" a highly readable, interesting and touching book.

The people whose exper-

iences it describes, while representative of the collective attitude of Jerusalem's population, are at the same time characters in their own right.

This is especially true of a few young people visiting their families on a few hours leave from the battlefield. "Quiet Street" will go a long way in helping people outside Israel to get the right perspective on one of the most memorable episodes in the history of Jerusalem and the foundation of the State. Jerusalemites will read Zelma Popkin's book with an especial interest. G. Z. KLOETZEL

CHRONICLE OF THE COMMONS

OUR HANSARD. By William Law. Pitman, London. pp. 80. 8/-.

The publishers tell us, somewhat surprisingly — for Hansard is a notable British institution — that Mr. Law's new book "Our Hansard" is the first ever to have been written about the reporting of debates in Parliament.

Hansard's origins are romantic. For several centuries the affairs of Parliament went completely unrecorded and it was not until the end of the 17th century that a public demand for Parliamentary news grew up side by side with the development of daily newspapers. For the next hundred years the House of Commons

fought a losing battle for the privacy of its debates. Editors gradually began to abandon the fictitious names and cautious allusions which they had originally used when referring to Parliamentary matters, and public opinion secured the release of no less a personage than the Lord Mayor of London who had been sent by Parliament to the Tower for violating the privilege of the House on this question. The press had undoubtedly won the first round, though for the next thirty years the reporters who mingled with visitors in the public galleries and took notes of the proceedings had to do so surreptitiously and were repeatedly attacked by overzealous M.P.s.

But by four o'clock the following morning the printed copies are ready for distribution in time for Members of Parliament to receive them by the first post of the day. The speed and accuracy with which this whole operation is completed on five days a week during each Parliamentary session is hard to over-praise, and Mr. Law does it full justice in his lively and informal book. He relates in detail the origins and development of the reports and gives a vivid and often quietly humorous description of the reporters at work and of all the subsequent stages of evolution into the well-known "slim white-covered book."

The scarcity of newspaper

which has severely limited Parliamentary news in our contemporary newspapers makes Hansard's importance today greater than it has ever been. It is therefore a pity that this excellent little book could not have had a wider circulation — if necessary in paper covers — at a price more in keeping with its size.

ANDREW BOYD

Study at Home

Wolsey Hall, Oxford (est. 1841) can successfully prepare you for the Civil Service Examinations: Compt. Overseas Sch. Cert. & Higher Sch. Cert.; Local Government; Law, and other examinations. Over 100 Graduates Tutors. Moderate fees. Instalments. Prospectus from C.D. Parker, M.A., LL.D., Dept. of Parker, M.A., LL.D., Dept. of

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